

# An Easter Argument by Willis B. Hawkins

'Most ev'ry evenin', after tea,  
The leadin' lights of Sycamore  
Was pretty likely fer to be  
Congested at the grocery store,  
A-swappin' of the latest news  
An' settin' forth enlightnin' views  
On ev'rythin' beneath the sun,  
F'm Jupiter to Washin'ton.

They settled, time an' time again,  
All questions appertainin' to  
The many things that congressmen  
Had ought an' hadn't ought to do;  
An' when they'd got our politics  
All regulated up they'd fix  
The various religious creeds  
Accordin' to their sev'ral needs.

One Easter eve the confab run,  
As natchally it would, to eggs  
Till Doc Magruder's little son  
Tugged at his father's trousers legs



"Wrangle Ev'ry Time They'd Meet."

An' ast: "Say, pa, was chickens made  
Before the first eggs was laid?"  
An' Doc, who swore by Natur's laws,  
Replied: "My son, of course they was."

Then Joel Tabor says, says 'e:  
"I guess yu've got the thing re-  
versed."

How could the chickens come to be  
If eggs was not invented first?"  
That sot 'em goin' an' fer years  
Them two was allus by the ears;  
They'd wrangle ev'ry time they'd meet,  
An' neiter never knowed defeat.

When Joel argyed "Primal Cause,"  
An' proved it by the dictionary,  
The Doc came back with "Natur's  
laws,"

An' showed that eggs was secondary.  
Fer thirty years they jawed an' fit,  
But neiter got the best of it.  
An' now that both are dead, I bet  
They're hotly argyin' of it yet.

## GREAT TRUTH MADE MANIFEST

Little Group of Followers of the  
Master First Had True Concep-  
tion of Immortality.

In the mournful quiet of Easter even-  
ing the whole world lay well hushed  
under the half hope, half sorrow long  
ago. No happy preparations stirred  
the little group of friends and believ-  
ers; all the busy ways were for the  
enemies who made ready for their  
feast with much outward show of cere-  
monial.

Under the despair that overhung the  
little outcast band lay the half con-  
scious, scarcely daring hope, like a  
muffled dream. They had seen the  
dead grain sink into the ground and  
now waited for the coming forth of  
the fruit. Living so long close to the  
presence of the Master, it was not  
strange that they could abide apart,  
still under its influence, in unquestion-  
ing simplicity expecting the fulfillment  
of his words: "Except the grain fall  
into the earth and die it cannot bring  
forth fruit."

When the still, mournful even was  
over, and the earliest breaking of day  
showed them the empty husk of the  
tomb, the great truth of the "fruit  
brought forth" surged over them. One  
by one, breathlessly, each broke into a  
musical utterance of faith and joy  
from clear hearts that accepted. The  
olden knowledge of the death of the  
grain, so long familiar to them as a  
process of nature, they had witnessed  
now as applied to the spirit.

### Legends of the Cross.

The "wood of the cross." It is most  
often said, was made from the olive  
tree, chosen, according to some legends,  
by the hand of our Savior Himself. The  
pale color of the olive leaves is be-  
cause they still reflect the glory that  
shone on them when He was transfig-  
ured on Olivet. Some hold that it was  
the poplar from which our Lord was  
compelled to fashion His cross, and  
that is why it has never ceased to  
tremble because it had a part of His  
suffering. To this day many French-  
Canadians refuse to cut "popple." Other  
legends say the poplar was Judas' hanging tree.

## LILIES OF EASTER

In Every Variety May Be Found a  
Symbol of the Faith of the  
Christian.



EVERYWHERE  
they are blooming.  
Lilies in the fields  
of life. But there  
needs no symbol-  
ism for welcome  
of the lilies at this  
season of the  
year. The lilies  
are opening their  
petals and look-  
ing out upon the  
spring sunshine  
and the fields of  
green. And those

that do not belong to the out-of-doors  
are found in prodigal lavishness at  
the florists' and these have been car-  
ried to the churches for the feast of  
the lilies that is styled Easter day.  
Somewhere all these lilies had their  
original habitat. And now they are  
widely cultivated.

There is the lily of the annuncia-  
tion in its spotless white and heart  
of gold. There is the Easter lily,  
that curves back its petals so that the  
golden center may gleam like the  
light from the heart of the star.  
There are the lilies-of-the-valley that  
exhale their precious perfume in a  
wealth of odor that exhilarates and  
intoxicates. There is the lily of the  
valley, the gold-banded lily that  
appears to be the crown of grace for  
the beneficiaries of the resurrection.  
There, too, is the red-spotted lily that  
seems to emblemize the crucifixion.  
Is it not this lily of which it is said  
that it grew at the foot of the cross  
and received some drops of the blood  
that trickled therefrom? Then there  
is the tiger lily, with its splashes of  
vivid color, that seems to set forth  
the passions of humankind that the  
resurrection rebukes. In the gardens  
of the Southland are already bloom-  
ing the brown-spotted garden lilies,  
and they seem to tell of the common  
life and its trials and afflictions and  
humble circumstance. They, too, are  
lilies fit for the open tomb of Easter day.

But the lily that stands cold, exotic  
and passionless, the calla lily, is not  
to be lost sight of. For refinement  
and culture and the type of life that  
is preserved from much of the out-  
ward harshness of existence needs to  
be symbolized today and the calla  
lily is its symbol. But faith is like-  
wise present in that red lily found  
in warm windows, the amaryllis. It  
seems to carry the  
warmth and in-  
tensity of faith  
with it. So life  
is replete with  
lilies and the  
day sees their un-  
folding at the  
tomb in celebra-  
tion of the renew-  
al of all life with  
the coming of  
spring, including  
human life.

## What Is Within The Lily's Cup?



EASTER.

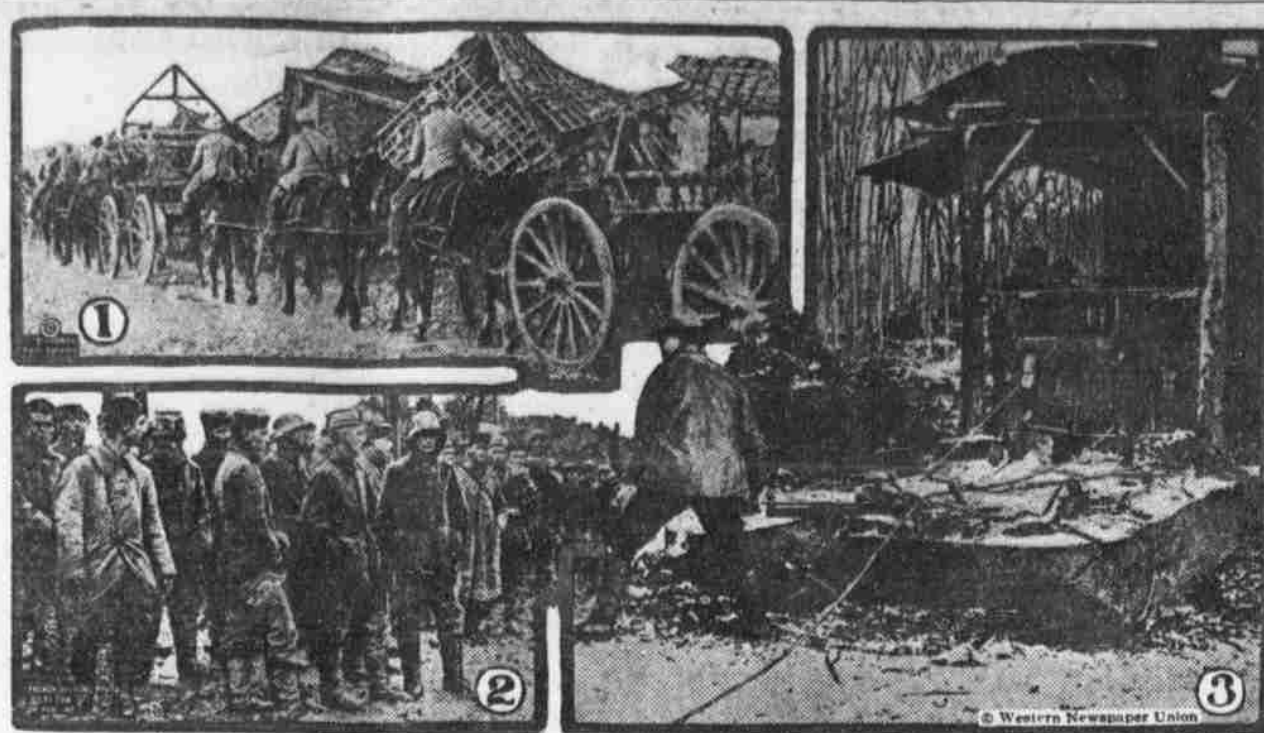
Life has loveliness to sell.  
All beautiful and splendid things,  
Blue waves whitened on a cliff,  
Soaring fire that sways and sings,  
And children's faces looking up,  
Holding wonder like a cup.

Life has loveliness to sell.  
Music like a curve of gold,  
Scent of vine trees in the rain,  
Eyes that love you, arms that hold,  
And for your spirit's still delight,  
Holy thoughts that star the night.

Spend all you have for loveliness.  
Buy it and never count the cost,  
For one white singing hour of peace  
Count many a year of strife well lost.  
And for a breath of ecstasy  
Give all you have been, or could be.  
—Sara Teasdale in Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.

### Palm's Significance.

The palm so connected with the tri-  
umphal entry of our Lord into Jeru-  
salem is the staff St. Christopher used  
when as Offero he unawares bore  
Christ Himself on his shoulder in his  
work of carrying the weak and small  
across a raging river. St. Clara,  
founder of the Poor Clares, when she  
made her vows, received from St. Francis  
a palm, which in those days was  
especially a mark of holiness with the  
Crusaders.



1—Screened behind the ruins, this French ammunition train is conveying food for the guns that are driving the Germans from France. 2—German prisoners in a French concentration camp, captured in a raid; many of them are mere youths, poorly clad, showing the dire straits in which Germany finds herself. 3—Portable American sawmill in a forest on the Alsace border; this camp follows the troops, providing the lumber that is needed.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### German Occupation of Odessa In- creases Teutonic Menace in East.

### NEW ROAD TO INDIA OPENED

President Wilson, in Message to Rus-  
sian Soviets, Issues Defi to Kaiser  
—American Troops in Many  
Raids.

Announcement that German troops  
have occupied Odessa is one of the  
most significant of recent develop-  
ments. This action by Germany, in  
spite of the conclusion of the so-called  
peace with Russia, was expected ul-  
timately, but it came somewhat as a  
surprise because of the fact that little  
had been heard of the Germans and  
Austrians in that region.

The occupation of Odessa, the great-  
est Russian port on the Black sea, is  
of the greatest importance for several  
reasons. First, it gives the Germans  
control of the center of a great agri-  
cultural section, the products of which  
are desired to feed the hungry peoples  
of the central empire.

With Odessa safely in their hands,  
the Teutons will have access to vast  
stores of wheat which can be trans-  
ported overland or by sea to points  
where it can be readily shipped into  
Austria and Germany.

But the capture of Odessa will mean  
something more—an advance over the  
route to Persia and Afghanistan, and  
possibly India, which is to be followed  
now that the British have severed the  
famous Berlin and Bagdad route to the  
East.

The passing of Odessa into German  
control will make possible the comple-  
tion of the German military line  
across Russia from the Baltic at  
Narva (81 miles from Petrograd) to  
the Black sea. It gives the Germans  
control not only of the resources of  
the Ukraine, but of the bulk of Rus-  
sia's grain stores and of the vast ex-  
port trade of Russia's southern provinces.

Control of this territory opens a  
route for a German land drive into  
the far East, by way of Batum, in  
Trans-Caucasia (which was taken  
from Russia at Brest-Litovsk and given  
to Turkey). Baku, across the  
Caspian sea to Krasnovodsk, in Turke-  
stan, and through Merv to the border  
of Afghanistan, thus threatening the  
Indian empire.

Another route is through Teheran,  
across central Persia to Ispahan and  
thence to Shiraz, to the Indian fron-  
tier, spelling equal menace to Brit-  
ain's far Eastern possessions.

The carrying out by the Teutonic  
powers of their plans for conquest in  
the East brought from President Wil-  
son a move which was declared to be  
one of the boldest made by any gov-  
ernment since the war began. This  
action was in the form of a message  
dispatched to the Russian congress of  
soviets in session at Moscow. In this  
message President Wilson pledged the  
power of the United States to secure  
a free Russia. He declared that the  
United States "will avail itself of every  
opportunity to secure for Russia  
once more complete sovereignty and in-  
dependence in her own affairs and full  
restoration to her great role in the  
life of Europe and the modern world."

President Wilson's message was re-  
garded as a second declaration of war  
—a declaration of war on the German  
government until it is compelled to  
relinquish its hold on Russia. The  
president proposed, in effect, that the  
United States and its allies shall fight  
until Russia regains unimpaired sov-  
ereignty and independence. The mes-  
sage was also regarded as a direct re-  
ply to the recent address on peace  
terms made by Count von Hertling, the  
German chancellor.

Reports from Jassy tell how the im-  
perialistic spirit of the central em-  
pires is showing itself in growing de-  
mands for concessions by Roumania.

Not merely has the Dobruja been taken  
from Roumania, but Berlin and Vi-  
enna, who have expressed themselves  
piously as opposed to annexations, are  
now insisting upon a rectification of  
frontier that will give to Austria all  
the strategic mountain passes and  
dominating heights, including the Iron  
Gates of the Danube, along the west-  
ern frontier of Roumania.

This is precisely what Austria did  
to Italy when the boundary line was  
delimited by treaty, and the fact that  
Austria controlled every vantage point  
along the Isonzo and in the Alps when  
the war began immeasurably added to  
the difficulties of Cadorna's campaign-  
ing.

Berlin is determining that Roumania  
shall be placed in a helpless position at  
the feet of Austria, covered by Aus-  
trian guns and rendered forever in-  
capable of acting otherwise than the  
central powers approve.

Intense aerial activity on the part  
of both the entente allies and the  
Teutonic forces has developed. Sixty  
German airplanes took part in a raid  
on Paris, which resulted in heavy casu-  
alties, final figures showing at least  
100 persons to have been killed and  
79 wounded. Among the dead was an  
American woman, Miss Wingo Caro-  
lina Martin, who was a Y. M. C. A.  
canteen worker. Miss Martin was one  
of six persons killed in a hospital  
which was struck by a bomb. Among  
those killed were a large number of  
women and children who were crushed  
to death in a panic at the entrance  
to a subway station where hundreds  
sought refuge from the enemy bombs.

However, while the Huns were boast-  
ing of this most "successful" raid, the  
airmen of the allies were not idle.  
British aviators invaded Germany,  
making a daylight raid on Coblenz,  
one of the important railroad centers  
in western Germany, the seat of big  
military barracks and extensive mun-  
itions works. A ton of high explo-  
sives was dropped on the city, starting  
fires in many sections. This was the  
third daylight raid on the enemy coun-  
try in a period of four days.

Behind the lines in Flanders and  
France the British aviators are also  
maintaining the effective work they  
have been doing lately. The territory  
from Lille south to Cambrai has been  
sown with bombs, railroad sidings and  
ammunition dumps in the region of  
Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Douai and  
Cambrai being attacked.

The enemy is getting all the worst  
of the air fighting, and his apparent  
inability to check the British flyers or  
to take the initiative himself in this  
important sphere rather discounts his  
loud boasts of readiness for a great  
offensive. It is to be doubted if he  
can venture any large-scale offensive  
while the overhead fields of battles are  
so thoroughly controlled by his op-  
ponents.

Announcement that Secretary of  
War Baker had landed in France gave  
rise to all sorts of speculation as to  
the real purpose of his trip. At Wash-  
ington the official announcement was  
made that the secretary's visit to  
France is for purely military purposes  
and has no diplomatic significance. At  
the same time the view was expressed  
in some quarters that Mr. Baker's trip  
might have some connection with the  
views of American commanders that  
the allies should undertake a deter-  
mined offensive on the west front this  
year instead of remaining on the de-  
fensive and awaiting the expected of-  
fensive of the German forces. The tre-  
mendous growth of the American ex-  
peditionary forces recently, with the  
promise that American troops will be  
ready to take part in a general off-  
ensive this year, is expected to give  
the views of the American high command  
great weight with the allied command-  
ers. Secretary Baker has announced  
that he expects to make a thorough in-  
spection of all the American forces  
abroad and to hold important confer-  
ences with American military com-  
manders. It is known that he has been  
eager for several months to talk over  
with General Pershing the many prob-  
lems that have arisen in connection  
with the war plans.

Secretary Baker arrived in Paris  
just in time to witness the pretensions  
air raid by German airplanes on the  
French capital. In an interview given  
out in Paris after the raid, Mr. Baker  
said: "It was my first experience of  
the actualities of war and a revelation  
of the methods inaugurated by an ene-

my who wages the same war against  
women and children as against sol-  
diers. Aerial raids on towns, which  
are counterpart of the pitiless subma-  
rine war and the attack against Ameri-  
can rights, are the very explanation of  
the reason why America entered the  
war. We are sending our soldiers to  
Europe to fight until the world is de-  
livered from these horrors."

While no official announcement has  
been made, the general impression  
prevails that new plans of the Ameri-  
can war department call for the dis-  
patch of American troops to France  
much more rapidly than was proposed  
in the earlier plans. The indications  
are that an effort will be made to  
bring the American expeditionary  
force up to a strength of approximately  
1,000,000 men by the middle of the  
summer, instead of 500,000 men as  
was contemplated by the original plans  
of the war department. The dispatch  
of many National army units is expect-  
ed soon, in accordance with the plan  
that has been adopted of forming an  
army corps out of two divisions of the  
regular army, two divisions of the Na-  
tional Guard and two divisions of the  
National army. As many units of the  
National Guard are already overseas,  
with the larger number of regular army  
divisions, it is expected that the move-  
ment of several divisions of the Na-  
tional army will follow soon.

That the movement of troops will  
be more rapid than was at first be-  
lieved possible is indicated by the an-  
nouncement of the war department  
that the second draft, which will be  
made as soon as needed legislation  
can be secured from congress, will call  
out approximately 800,000 men. Only  
the rapid movement of many divisions  
now in cantonments in this country  
could make room for this large num-  
ber of new draft men. In this connec-  
tion it is predicted abroad that Gen-  
eral Pershing's men will be holding  
100 miles of front by the closing days  
of 1918, a longer front than was held  
by the British armies two years after  
the war began.

Americans at home continue to be  
electrified by reports of the exploits  
of Pershing's troops in the sectors  
which are now held by the Americans.  
Successful raids have been made re-  
peatedly by the American troops while  
the American artillery has won many  
duels with the big guns of the enemy.  
One raid on the new United States  
front in Lorraine was declared to be  
the most successful encounter in which  
American soldiers have engaged dur-  
ing the war. In this raid, infantry  
units penetrated the enemy lines to a  
depth of between 400 and 600 yards at  
some points. The raid followed a bom-  
bardment by American guns which  
lasted four hours and which wrecked  
the enemy's front trenches and barbed  
wire entanglements. Three successive  
raids at different points on this sector  
all proved highly successful, the Ameri-  
cans capturing a number of prisoners  
and returning to their own trenches  
with small casualties. In a raid on  
the Toul sector, the American soldiers  
penetrated the German trenches to a  
depth of 300 yards. After some hand-  
to-hand fighting in which a number of  
the enemy were killed and wounded,  
the raiders returned to their lines with  
much material and information, al-  
though they captured no prisoners. It  
was reported that every American who  
left the front line on this raid re-  
turned.

The American troops in the Toul  
sector have been subjected to a terrific  
artillery fire, the German apparently  
having concentrated strong forces of  
artillery on this sector. It was re-  
ported that in some places the bom-  
bardment reduced the first line  
trenches to ruins but the Americans  
at those points continued to hold their  
positions in shell craters. The Ameri-  
can artillery also has been active on  
all sectors held by Pershing's men,  
bombarding towns and roads in the  
rear of the German lines.

The first permanent advance of the  
American troops was made on the  
Lunenburg sector, where Pershing's men  
occupied enemy trenches which they  
had forced the Germans to abandon  
through recent raids and heavy artil-  
lery fire. The trenches were consol-  
idated with our own, enabling the Ameri-  
cans and French to operate from high-  
er ground than before. Attempts made  
by the Germans to retake the position  
were repulsed.

## THE BIG WORK IN THE WAR

### The War Lord Salutes the Field Marshall.

Such is the striking title to a well-  
timed cartoon in an agricultural pa-  
per, showing the War Lord in salute  
to the farmer. The meaning of it is  
that without the assistance that the  
farmer renders in the matter of pro-  
viding food for the army the fighting  
ability of that body would be propor-  
tionally decreased. While the army  
is fighting, the farmer is busy. The  
promptness with which he springs  
into the breach was a patriotism equal  
to that of the man who enlisted and  
the farmer's record in this particular  
was worthy of the high record that  
has become his. All over the United  
States the appeal is being met by more  
production. Fields are enlarged, in-  
tensive agriculture has taken the place  
of slothful methods, more cattle are  
being fattened, more hogs grown, veal  
and lamb have become scarce com-  
modities. This is all in keeping with  
the food-controller's demands, and  
with the heartiness that is now preva-  
lent, it would seem as if the require-  
ments of the boys at the front and the  
allies in Europe would be fully met.

Not only are the tilled acres of the  
United States being brought into  
requisition, but the wild pasture lands  
are doing tribute with their cattle and  
sheep. Working in conjunction with  
the United States, Western Canada is  
also doing its share and a pretty large  
share it is, too. By an arrangement  
with the United States Government it  
will now be possible through its em-  
ployment bureau to secure for the  
Western Canada fields such help as  
can be spared. It is thought in this  
way Canada will have its help to seed  
its millions of acres of wheat land  
fairly well met. The large number  
of young men of the farms who have  
enlisted and gone to the front has left  
many of the Western Canada farms  
weak in the matter of man power.  
This means that Canada can take all  
that the United States can spare. The  
yages will be good and the housing  
comfortable.

In addition to this the free home-  
stead lands of Western Canada offer  
the greatest inducement to the man  
with limited means who is willing to  
undergo some of the hardships natu-  
rally accompanying this enterprise.  
There is also the large area of unculti-  
vated lands that are waiting the  
man with sufficient means to purchase  
and equip. And this is not expensive.  
The cheap lands are cheap and the  
terms very reasonable. Equipped with  
tractor or horse power the cultivation  
cost is slight when the return is con-  
sidered. Yields of wheat varying from  
20 to 40 bushels per acre may be re-  
lied upon, and with a set price of over  
\$2.00 per bushel, it is an easy matter  
to arrive at the cost. Production, in-  
cluding interest on land, has been esti-  
mated at figures not exceeding ten  
dollars an acre. With a twenty bushel  
yield, at a two dollar price—forty dol-  
lars. Ten from forty and you have  
the profits many farmers made in  
Western Canada the past year.

The Dominion and Provincial Gov-  
ernments are working conjointly in an  
increased production propaganda.  
Among the important steps that have  
been taken to bring this about is the  
recent order by which it is made pos-  
sible to take into Canada tractors that  
cost fourteen hundred dollars and less  
in the country of production. This  
will give those residing in the United  
States, owning lands in Canada, the  
opportunity to place them under cul-  
tivation at much less cost than in the  
past. Another inducement is the privi-  
lege of taking sheep and cattle in  
free of duty. Automobiles form a  
necessary part of the outfit of a good  
many farmers that would like to move  
to Canada. These are now accorded  
free duty. Provision is also made that  
those requiring seed and unable to ob-  
tain it in any other way, may get it  
from the Government. So from this  
it will be seen that it is not only the  
fertile lands of Western Canada that  
invite the settler, but the ease and  
cheapness with which a farmer may  
establish himself.—Advertisement.

### Better Times.

"Most of our cities are pretty well  
cleaned up now."  
"So they say."  
"I was out in San Francisco recently  
and they had even cleaned up the Bar-  
bary coast."  
"Yes, the times are out of joints."  
(Joints—not joint.)

### COVETED BY ALL

but possessed by few—a beautiful  
head of hair. If yours is streaked with  
gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can re-  
store it to its former beauty and lus-  
ter by using "La Creole" Hair Dress-  
ing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

### Why Father Was Peeved.

"I don't understand why your father  
has taken a sudden dislike to me. He  
seemed friendly enough when I first  
began to call." "Why-er-I think I can  
explain it," answered Miss Peacher.  
"Father is naturally courteous and I  
suppose he thought you would be  
drafted or something before you and  
I discovered that we were soul  
mates."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**SORE THROAT**  
or Tonsillitis—gargle  
with warm, salt water  
then apply—  
**VICKS VAPORUB**